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accompanying the vocal music with the harp, they sometimes imitated the modulations of the voice, then, quitting it, the base notes only sounded; again, whilst the voice moved slowly and gravely along, the treble strings delightfully tinkled above, as it were re-echoing the song from the surrounding objects. They seem, in every part of their performances, to have studied nature, and to have paid little regard to art; thereby forming a style strong and expressive, but wild and irregular. This wildness, however, though destitute of the truth of composition, was not destitute of the power of producing pleasing and extraordinary effects on the minds of the hearers."

CEINION Y GREAL.—No. I.

IT must be known to most of our readers, that, about eighteen years ago, a Welsh periodical work, entitled *Y GREAL*, was established in London, for the purpose of familiarizing the natives of Wales with the language, literature, and history of their country. But, above all, the express object of this publication seems to have been the diffusion, amongst Welsh scholars, of a correct knowledge and a classical taste; and those, who have perused its pages, must have seen how well adapted it was to the accomplishment of this task. In addition to the skill, with which it was conducted*, the interesting variety of its contents, especially in history, poetry, and biography, deserve to be also noticed, and more particularly, as, among them, are many early literary remains of considerable value, not elsewhere to be found. From all these circumstances it cannot but be a matter of regret to the admirers of our national literature, that the work in question should have had so short an existence, as it continued only, from the 21st of June, 1805, during nine quarterly numbers.

It has long been our wish to introduce our English readers to some acquaintance with the *GREAL*, and especially as the

* We shall have full credit, we know, for what we have alluded to, when we state, that Mr. Owen Pughe was one of the Editors of the *GREAL*. The late Mr. Owen Jones, we believe, was also concerned in it.—ED.

CAMBRO-BRITON professes to follow in the same track, though, we are but too sensible, *non passibus aquis*. This, however, is but an additional reason, why we should desire to enrich our pages by the labours of our precursor; and, accordingly, we propose to insert, under the title above given, occasional selections from the work in question and, particularly, from among its more ancient notices. The first article, we extract, is also the first in the GREAL, and, whatever may be its historical value, (though it is not without its use even in this view), we select it rather as a singular specimen of the literary productions of our forefathers.

THE TWENTY-FOUR BRITISH KINGS, BY WHOM THE THIRTY-THREE CHIEF CITIES OF THE ISLE OF BRITAIN WERE BUILT*.

B. C. 1108.—Brutus the son of Sylvius, the son of Ascanius, the son of Æneas of the White Shield, (*Ysgwydwyn*), who founded a city on the side of the Thames † and called it New Troy (*Troeav Newydd*), and it was called, after that, Lud's City (*Caer Lludd*) and is, this day, named London (*Llant-dim*). He reigned 24 years.

B. C. 1009.—Membryr, or Mynyr, the son of Madawg, the son of Coraneus, the son of Brutus, was a powerful and cruel sovereign of the Isle of Britain; and he built a noble city, on the banks of the Thames, in a place, which was afterwards found to be the middle of the island, and it was called, after his own name, Membryr's City (*Caer Vembyr*), and it was afterwards called Bosso's City, (*Caer Bosso*), and at present it is called Oxford (*Rhydychen*). He reigned 20 years.

B. C. 989.—Evrog the Mighty, son of Membryr, was a powerful and excellent king: he founded a fine city on the banks of the Ure (*Tyedd*) in the North, and it was called, after his own name, Evrog's City (*Caer Evrog*), and at pre-

* The original of this article was in the possession of the late Mr. Jolmes of Havod and was, most probably, consumed in the lamentable fire that destroyed his seat. There are, however, other copies in Wales. The account seems to be a compilation out of the *Brut Breinioedd*, or Chronicle of the Kings.—ED.

† The original word in the Havod M.S. was *Tems*: in others it is, more properly, *Tuiu*.—ED.

sent it is called, in English, York. He built another city, that which is denominated *Caer Alelyd*, and the Castle, which is called *Castell y Morwynion*, on *Mynydd y Tristydd*; and this Evrog had twenty sons and thirty daughters, all of whom went to Germany but one son, whose name was Brutus of the Blue Shield (*Darian Lás*), who remained to protect the kingdom after his father had reigned 60 years.

B. C. 929.—Brutus Darian Lás, son of Evrog Gadarn, was a just king over the whole Island of Britain; and he completed the building of the city begun by his father, which was then called *Caer Alelyd*, and afterwards *Castell y Morwynion*, and is to day called, in English, Carlisle*. He reigned about 13 years.

B. C. 917.—Lleon, the son of Brutus Darian Lás, was a good and praiseworthy king; and he built a city on the banks of the River Dee, (*Dyvrdwy*), and he called it, after his own name, *Caer Lleon*, and thus it is to this day called in Welsh †. And about this period the City of Jerusalem (*Caer Salem*) in *India Vawr*‡ was built. He reigned 25 years.

B. C. 892.—Rhun of the Thick Spear (*Baladr Bras*), the son of Lleon, was a powerful and cruel king; and he founded three cities, namely, Caer Gaint, Caer Wynt, and Caer Vynydd: *Caer Gaint* is Canterbury, *Caer Wynt* is Winchester, *Caer Vynydd* is Exeter. He reigned 29 years.

B. C. 853.—Blaiddud, the son of Rhun ab Lleon, was a king of great power, who built a city on the River Badon §, and he made a warm ointment through the skill of Igmars, and then made himself wings, and flew as far as London,

* More probably, Dunbarton or Dunbritton, in the County of Lennox, in Scotland.—ED.

† This is contrary to the received opinion, according to which Chester had its name of *Caer Lleon* from having been, in the time of the Romans, the station of the 20th Legion, called *Legio Victrix*, a fact, which appears from an ancient inscription discovered there in 1653.—ED.

‡ *India Vawr*, or Great India, implies, we may suppose, Palestine.—ED.

§ This must mean the river Avon, a valley adjoining which, in the vicinity of Bristol, is, to this day, called by the Welsh *Nant Badon*; and a hill in the same place, now called Bannesdown, bore formerly the name of Badon Hill, and was famous for a battle fought there between the Britons and Saxons. It deserves to be also noticed, that the Avon in Wiltshire, where it rises, is actually called Badon by William of Malmesbury.—ED.

where he broke his neck, because, for the want of a tail, he was unable to alight, on the spot where now stands the steeple of St. Paul the Apostle. He governed the country 20 years.

B. C. 834.—Llur, son of Blaiddud ab Rhun, was a powerful and holy king; and he built a city on the side of the river Soar, (*Soram*), and called it, after his own name, Llur's City, (*Caer Llur*), and, at present, it is called, in English, Leicester. And he had three daughters but no son; and the daughters of Llur were as the world describes them*. He governed the country 40 years.

B. C. 441.—Dyvnwal Moelmud, son of Cludno, Earl of Cornwall, was a powerful and praiseworthy king; and he made a survey of the island, its mountains, its rivers, its forests, and its chief harbours. He also erected a city on the banks of the Severn (*Sabrina*), and it was called *Caer Odor*; because the small river, that runs through the town, is called *Odor Nant y Badd*†; and this town is called to-day, in both languages, Brysto.

B. C. 401.—Beli, son of Dyvnwal Moelmud, was king of the whole Island of Britain, and his brother Brân was Emperor of Rome. This Beli founded a city on the side of the river Usk (*Wysg*) and he called it *Caer Leon ar Wysg*; and this was the chief city of the Isle of Britain. For the privileges and rank of the Island were preserved in it, and the seven sciences, and the Round Table, and the principal Arch-bishoprick of the three, and the fatal chair, and thirteen rarities of the sovereign rarities of the Isle of Britain. And at that time it was called a second Rome, on account of its beauty, its pleasantness, its size, its strength, and its opulence. He reigned 26 years.

B. C. 375.—Gwrgant with the Cut Beard, (*Varedruech*), son of Beli ab Dyvnwal, was king of the whole Isle of Britain; and he made war against the Turks, Denmark, and Norway, and gave a settlement to the Gwyddelod in the country of Ireland (*Iucrddon*), the same that are still there, their issue

* Llur, under the name of Lear, together with his daughters, has been immortalized by the muse of Shakespeare.—ED.

† Here *Odor* appears to be applied to the Avon, by which, it is known, Bristol is divided; *Nant y Badd* is, of course, the *Nant Badon* mentioned above.—ED.

and kind. He built a city on the river Lone (*Dá*), and he called it *Caer Wyryd*, and it is now named Lancaster*. He reigned 14 years.

B. C. 356.—Cyhylyn, son of Gwrgant ab Beli, was a powerful and gracious king of the whole Isle of Britain; and his wife composed the greatest part of the laws that are yet extant in this kingdom, and her name was Marsia. This Cyhylyn erected a city by the sea side, and called it *Caer Baris*, Dorchester†. He reigned 36 years.

B. C. 58.—Beli the Great, son of Manogan, was king of the Isle of Britain, and he had three sons, Lludd, Caswallawn, and Nynniaw. Lludd repaired the walls of London, and desired to be interred in a place, called Ludgate, in London. He reigned 11 years.

B. C. 47.—Caswallawn, son of Beli, brother of Lludd, was a powerful prince. It was he that fought against Julius Cæsar, Emperor of Rome; and this Caswallawn established a great festival in London, where were slain twenty thousand cattle, forty thousand sheep, sixty thousand geese, and more capons and wild birds than any one could count or relate; and this feast was one of the three extravagant feasts of the Isle of Britain†. He governed the kingdom 19 years; and in his time this country was made tributary to Rome.

B. C. 4.—Cynelyn ab Teneuvan was a good and upright king over all the Isle of Britain; and in his time was born our Lord Jesus Christ, of the womb of the Lady Virgin Mary. He reigned 35 years.

A. D. 17.—Gwyryd ab Cynelyn was a fair and gracious king; and in his time our Lord Jesus Christ was baptized and suffered death upon the Cross. This Gwyryd married Gwenwisa, daughter of Julius Cæsar the Emperor of Rome; and Julius Cæsar built a city on the banks of the Severn,

* A piece of an ancient Roman Wall near this town is still called Wery Wall, which appears to have some connection with the old British name.—ED.

† This can hardly be correct, as Dorchester is at some distance from the sea; and it is scarcely possible to say, to what *Baris* can apply.—ED.

‡ We believe this event is recorded in the Triads, but cannot, at this moment, call to mind the particular reference. The circumstances, here mentioned, are, of course, exaggerated.—ED.

and it was called *Caer Loyw Guyryd**. He reigned 28 years.

A. D. 181.—Lles ab Coel ab Meirig was a wise and religious king, and he said, that his end would be better than his beginning, and he ordered the whole kingdom to be baptized. He also sent to Eleutherius, Pope of Rome, for two priests, namely, Dyvan and Fagan, who instructed the Britons in the Catholic faith; and from that time to this the Britons never abandoned the faith†. He reigned 8 years.

A. D. 265.—Coel Godebog, Earl of Gloucester, was a powerful and just king; he slew Asclepiodotus, Emperor of Rome; and he founded two cities, namely, Caer Fawydd and Caer Vyddaw. *Caer Fawydd* is Hereford, and *Caer Vyddaw*, Chichester. He had a daughter named Elen, who married Constans, Emperor of Rome; and this was the Elen, who obtained the blessed cross, upon which our Lord Jesus Christ suffered. He reigned 27 years.

A. D. 383.—Macsen ab Llwydron, brother of Trahaiarn, was king of the Isle of Britain and Emperor of Rome; and Macsen married Elen, daughter of Eudav ab Caradawg, and he founded three cities, namely, Caer Sallawg, Caer Alun, and Caer Vyrddin. *Caer Sallawg* is Caernarvon‡, *Caer Alun* is Haverfordwest§. And he was king in the Island of Britain seven years; and he took posession of Armorica (*Llydaw*) and placed it under the crown of *Lloegyr*, and it was called Little Britain. Macsen had from Elen three sons,

* Gloucester.—ED.

† For the circumstance, here related, Lles ab Coel is recorded in the Triads, under the name of Lleirwg, as one of the “three hallowed princes of the Isle of Britain.” See CAMBRO-BRITON, vol. i. p. 282. There is a Church in Glamorganshire dedicated to Fagan.—ED.

‡ This must have been an error of a transcriber; for *Caer Sallawg*, we believe, was the ancient name of Old Sarum, and it agrees, most remarkably, with the situation of that town, which an old writer (Petrus Belensis) describes as “a place exposed to the wind, barren, dry, and solitary.” *Sallawg* may be said to express all this by one word.—ED.

§ This is the Welsh name for Haverfordwest, but we believe *Caer Alun* to mean here the ancient Wilton, formerly capital of Wiltshire, and situated on the small river Willey, called, by Ptolemy, Alanus, or Alan, and whence, most probably, Wilton is called, in old writings, Ellandumnum. It may also strengthen this conjecture to notice, that Wilton is at no great distance from Old Sarum.—ED.

namely, Peblig, Cystenin, and Owain. This Owain was a dignified knight; and Cystenin was prince of Britain, and was also the chief stock of a tribe; and Peblig was honourable for having sent to Armorica from the Isle of Britain a hundred thousand labourers, and thirty thousand knights, and fifty thousand women of the commonalty, and eleven thousand females of quality; and these latter went to Gwlen to Germany (*Allmaen*), and there they suffered martyrdom in the cause of the true God, and were called the eleven thousand Youths (*Gweryddon*). And then, when the men of Rome refused the tribute from the Isle of Britain because they were weary of defending it, on account of the many wars in which they were engaged, they went to Armorica to procure a king, and there they got Cystenin, brother of Aldwr, king of Armorica, and he came to this island and was proclaimed King of the Isle of Britain. He was a good and merciful man, and had three sons, namely, Constans, Ambrosius, (*Emrys*), and Uthyr Pendragon; and he erected three cities, Caer Wmber, Caer Wster, and Caer Angon*. He was called by some Constantine the Deliverer, by others Constantine the Blessed,

A. D. 516.—Arthur, son of Uthyr ab Cystenin, was a king of great praise over thirty kingdoms: and he was styled Emperor of Rome. He was one of the most praiseworthy sovereigns of the whole world: the most generous, the most valiant, and the most merciful. He loved and honoured Caerleon on the Usk more than any other place; and he erected many religious houses and monasteries, and gave them endowments and salaries, and these will last for ever.

A. D. 581.—Maelgwn Gwynedd, son of Caswallon Law Hir ab Einion Urth ab Cunedda Wledig, was a powerful and cruel king: he founded three cities, namely, Caer Digoll, Cae, Collwyn, and Caer Cyfin. *Caer Digoll* is Shrewsbury †,

* We are, at this moment, unable to trace the modern names of these places. The first was, most probably, some town on the Humber.—ED.

† Llywarch Hen, in the seventh century, in a Poem addressed to Cadwallawn, King of the Britons, calls Shrewsbury *Digoll Vynydd*, Mount Digoll:—

Lluest Cadwallawn glodrydd
Yn ngwarthas *Digoll Vynydd*.
The army of the illustrious Cadwallawn
Encamped on Mount Digoll.

Caer Collwyn is Harlech, and *Caer Cyfin* is Aberconway. Maelgwn had a son and daughter: Rhun was the son, and Eurgain the daughter.

A. D. 635.—Caswallawn ab Cadvan ab Iago ab Beli ab Rhun was a powerful king: he pursued the foreign people* so as to slay them and put them to flight, and he had the advantage of them on every occasion. He was King of the Isle of Britain 48 years, and, after his death, his body was anointed with precious ointment, and he had enjoined it to be placed in a brazen image above the gate of London, as Myrddin had said in his great prophecy in the presence of Vortimer the Blessed, that the Saxons should never come to the kingdom while his body was there. But this, unfortunately, was not done.

A. D. 685.—Cadwaladr the Blessed was a merciful and holy king of the whole Isle of Britain for 11 years; and then it pleased God to send a famine through the whole Isle of Britain, and Cadwaladr was obliged to flee before the tempest to go to Armorica. Then Saxburga came to the island with four hundred thousand men from Germany to invade the Isle of Britain; and when Cadwaladr heard it, he ordered a fleet to be prepared from Armorica to go with a force to the island. And, when he had put to sea, the voice of an angel was heard above his head, commanding him to return, saying, that God was offended with the Britons on account of their sins; upon which Cadwaladr turned back, and went to Rome, where he died. This was the last King of the Britons; and

Cynddelw also, in the twelfth century, gives it the same name in the following lines, addressed to Owain Cyveiliog, Prince of Powys:

Gwirawd Owain, draw dra *Digoll Vynydd*,
Mor vynych ei harvoll :
Owain cyvyrgain, nid cyvyrgoll,
O vedd, o vuelin oll.

Yonder, Digoll's Mount beside,
Owain's frequent horn goes round :
As, in never ebbing tide,
Sparkling wine and mead abound.

Thus too the Triads, in allusion to the circumstance above quoted from Llywarch, call the Battle of Digoll, between Cadwallawn and Edwin, one of the three discolourings of the Severn.—ED.

* The Saxons.—ED.

he had three sons, namely, Ivor, Alan, and Idwal Iwrch. And these became Princes of Wales, but neither of them was King.

THE MISCELLANIST.—No. XIX.

I. TROCHI—BAPTIZE*.

IN our 25th Number, p. 162, we felt it our duty to notice the singular manner, in which the author of a Translation of Paradise Regained, some specimens of which had appeared in the preceding Numbers, had rendered the word *baptized*, at the commencement of Milton's poem. Our objection was that the word *trochedig*, used on the occasion, was "not a fair translation" of the English word, but implied rather one *immersed* than *baptized*. We have since received from the writer a communication on the subject, which, although of a private nature, we deem it an act of justice to insert here, that his defence may have the same publicity as our strictures. We shall subjoin a few observations in reply, and leave the unprejudiced reader to decide between us.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAMBRO-BRITON.

SIR,—I have paid particular attention to your note, p. 162; but, with deference to your superior opinion, I should wish to offer my reasons for translating as I have done:—

1. “*Trochedigion*”—I do not believe *bedydd* to be a Welsh word, (although used inadvertently in another place), but rather conceive it to be derived from the Greek *baptizo*, which, you must be well aware of, means *trochi*, to dip or plunge; and, as the English word, *baptize*, is likewise derived from the same root, I concluded, and do still, that there could be no impropriety in rendering it as I did.

2. Concerning “*bedyddio yn y lliv*,” I should imagine that

* This article was in the printer's hands for insertion last month, but was afterwards excluded to make room for other matter of more immediate urgency. We think it necessary to state this, to account for a delay, which might otherwise appear to want explanation.—ED.